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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/590,960	06/09/2000	Steven Augart	35479-00007	2374
7590 08/24/2004			EXAMINER	
Steven E Shapiro Esq			MIRZA, ADNAN M	
Mitchell Silberberg & Knupp LLP 11377 West Olympic Boulevard			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



	1 2 2 2	All i
	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summany	09/590,960	AUGART, STEVEN7
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Adnan M Mirza	2141
The MAILING DATE of this communication apperiod for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet t	with the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a re - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perio - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	I. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may be by within the statutory minimum of the dwill apply and will expire SIX (6) Mounts, cause the application to become	a reply be timely filed airty (30) days will be considered timely. DNTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ The 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. rance except for formal ma	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-34</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrest 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-34</u> is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	awn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) and a specificant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction. The oath or declaration is objected to by the left.	ccepted or b) objected to objected to objected to objected to object or beld in abey objection is required if the drawing.	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). ag(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in iority documents have bee au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No en received in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper N	v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date f Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkins et al (U.S. 6,496,477), and Katsube et al (U.S. 6,501,756).

As per claims 1,18 Perkins disclosed a method for use by a first node on a network in determining the geographic location of a second node on the network, said method comprising the steps of: receiving a data packet over the network from the second node (col. 31, lines 31-53), the data packet including a network identifier for the second node and a Time-To-Live (TTL) field that has a value (col. 31, lines 27-30), wherein the value of the TTL field for the data packet indicates a maximum additional number of hops that could have been made by the data packet (col. 21, lines 41-50); and sending a probe packet addressed to the network identifier for the second node (col. 32, lines 47-54),

However Perkins did not disclose in detail wherein the probe packet also includes a TTL field, and wherein an initial value for the TTL field of the probe packet is set based on the value for the TTL field of the data packet.

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In the same field of endeavor Katsube disclosed where the number of hops in the LSP from the ingress node to the egress node is informed to the ingress node by the label mapping messages and the ingress node by the label mapping messages and the ingress node decrements the TTL value of a packet to be transmitted through the LSP by the informed hop count value, is effective only when all the intermediate nodes located on an LSP are unable to check and update the TTL value in a packet transferred (col. 3, lines 8-15).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated wherein the probe packet also includes a TTL field, and wherein an initial value for the TTL field of the probe packet is set based on the value for the TTL field of the data packet as taught by Katsube in the method of Perkins to reduce overhead over the transmission of the packets and achieved faster and fixed processing of the packets by being more fault tolerant.

3. As per claims 2,19 Perkins-Katsube disclosed further comprising steps of: receiving a response to the probe packet, the response including a network identifier for a router (Perkins, col. 24, lines 34-46); and comparing the network identifier for the router to a database that includes a geographic location for each of plural network identifiers in order to identify a geographic location for the router (Perkins, col. 32, lines 47-54).

4. As per claim 3 Perkins-Katsube further comprising a step of using the geographic location for marketing purposes (Perkins, col. 32, lines 47-54).

- 5. As per claim 4 Perkins-Katsube disclosed further comprising a step of using the geographic location for compiling demographic information regarding site visitors.
- 6. As per claim 5 Perkins-Katsube disclosed further comprising a step of caching the geographic location for use in responding to subsequent data packets from the second node (Perkins col. 32, lines 32-46).
- 7. As per claim 6 Perkins-Katsube disclosed wherein the geographic location identified for the router is identified as a geographic location for the second node (Perkins, col. 32, lines 47-54).
- 8. As per claims 7,21 Perkins-Katsube disclosed further comprising steps of: obtaining information that is based on the geographic location for the second node; and transmitting said information from the first node to the second node (Perkins, col. 33, lines 1-16).
- 9. As per claims 8,25 Perkins-Katsube disclosed further comprising a step of sending a second probe packet prior to receiving a response from the probe packet (Katsube, col. 10, lines 42-57).

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- 10. As per claims 9,22 Perkins-Katsube disclosed wherein the second probe packet has a TTL field, wherein an initial value for the TTL field of the second probe packet is set based on the TTL value of the data packet, and wherein the initial value set in the TTL field for the second probe packet is different than the initial value of the TTL field for the probe packet (Katsube, col. 10, lines 1-16).
- 11. As per claims 10,26 Perkins-Katsube disclosed further comprising a step of sending a number of probe packets having a same initial value in their TTL fields, wherein the number of probe packets is based on at least one of: value of the location information, an expected data gram loss rate, cost of bandwidth, availability of bandwidth, and network congestion control policies (Katsube, col. 11, lines 33-43).
- 12. As per claim 11 Perkins-Katsube disclosed further comprising steps of: estimating a number of hops taken by the data packet based on the TTL field of the data packet (Katsube, col. 15, lines 26-31); and sending plural probe packets addressed to the network identifier for the S second node (Perkins, col. 19, lines 13-19).
- 13. As per claims 12,28 Perkins-Katsube disclosed wherein the initial TTL values for a majority of the probe packets sent in response to the data packet are set based on the number of hops estimated in said estimating step (Katsube, col. 16, lines 42-48).

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- 14. As per claim 13 Perkins-Katsube disclosed wherein the plural probe packets are sent without waiting to receive a response from any previously sent probe packet (Katsube, col. 16, lines 42-48).
- 15. As per claims 14,29 Perkins-Katsube disclosed further comprising steps of: determining, based on responses to the plural probe packets, whether a routing anomaly exists; and if it is determined that a routing anomaly exists, sending a second set of probe packets (Katsube, col. 3, lines 51-64).
- 16. As per claim 15 Perkins-Katsube disclosed wherein it is determined in said determining step that asymmetric routing exists (Perkins, col. 24, lines 36-34).
- 17. As per claim 16 Perkins-Katsube disclosed wherein it is determined in said determining step that multi-path routing exists (Perkins, col. 24, lines 34-40).
- 18. As per claims 17,24,30 Perkins-Katsube disclosed wherein the data packet is a SYN packet requesting initiation of a TCP/IP connection, and wherein the probe packet is sent prior to completion of handshaking required to initiate the TCP/IP connection (Perkins, col. 12, lines 43-54).
- 19. As per claim 20 Perkins-Katsube disclosed further comprising a step of identifying a geographic location for the second node as the geographic location for the router that is closest in

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number of hops to the second node from among the routers for which a geographic location was identified in said comparing step (Perkins col. 32, lines 32-46).

- 20. As per claims 23,27 Perkins-Katsube disclosed wherein each of the probe packets is designed to elicit a response from a network device upon the earlier to occur of: (i) a specified number of hops that is within a range of the number of hops that the data packet made \pm N, where N is approximately 5, and (ii) encountering the second node (Perkins, col. 32, lines 4-16).
- 21. As per claims 31-34 has the same limitations as claims 1,18 therefore under the same limitations claims 31-34 can be rejected.

Applicant's arguments are as follows:

22. Applicant argued that prior art did not disclose feature of sending a probe packet addressed to the network identifier for a node from which a data packet was received, with the probe packet including a TTL field whose initial value is set based on the value for the TTL field of the received data packet.

As to applicant's argument Katsube disclosed the TTL field and the CoS field for indicating the priority of performing transfer option are defined. The TTL field and the CoS filed are also defined in conventional IP header packet (col. 2, lines 8-11). Where the number of hops in the LSP from the ingress node to the egress node is informed to the ingress node by the label

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mapping messages and the ingress node by the label mapping messages and the ingress node

decrements the TTL value of a packet to be transmitted through the LSP by the informed hop

count value, is effective only when all the intermediate nodes located on an LSP are unable to

check and update the TTL value in a packet transferred (col. 3, lines 8-15). Determines the

output interface, and the contents of generic label header (label value, CoS value, and the TTL

value) to be provided (col. 8, lines 23-25).

23. Applicant argued that prior art did not disclose sending a probe packet in any manner

whatsoever, much less to a "second node" from which a data packet was received.

As to applicant's argument It is well known in the art of networking where trace route is being

defined as sending test packet to specific network identifier or IP address, in other words it is

also being called pinging the IP. Where the networks are being tested by sending pings to

another node or end point and also doing trace routes.

24. Applicant argued prior art did not disclose estimating the number of the hops made by

received data packet based on information contained within the data packet and then transmitting

probe packets having been designed, based upon such estimated number of hops, to elicit

responses from a group of network devices that primarily includes the first few routers on the

inbound path.

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As to applicant's argument Perkins disclosed given a source and destination, another form of search step searches the link matrix entries for different network paths between the source and the destination. For instance at least one pair of suitable paths are selected depending on a search condition depending on the number of path nodes in common. One type of search condition specifies one pair of paths are selected which ahs a ratio H5 of first number of path nodes (or links) in common divided by a sum of the nodes (or links in each path wherein the ratio is less than a predetermined amount (col. 31, lines 31-40).

Conclusion

24. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

- 25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Adnan Mirza whose telephone number is (703)-305-4633.
- 26. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday during normal business hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dharia Rupal can be reached on (703)-305-4003. The fax for this group is (703)-746-7239.

27. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

(703)-746-7239 (For Status Inquiries, Informal or Draft Communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT");

(703)-746-7239 (For Official Communications Intended for entry, please mark "EXPEDITED PROCEDURE"),

(703)-746-7238 (For After Final Communications).

28. Any Inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)-305-3900.

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Any response to a final action should be mailed to:

BOX AF

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C.20231

Or faxed to:

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to 4th Floor Receptionist, Crystal Park II, 2021 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202.

AM

Adnan Mirza

Examiner

Paul Kang

Primary Examiner